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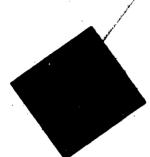
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# EASTERN

F.O. 371

1947



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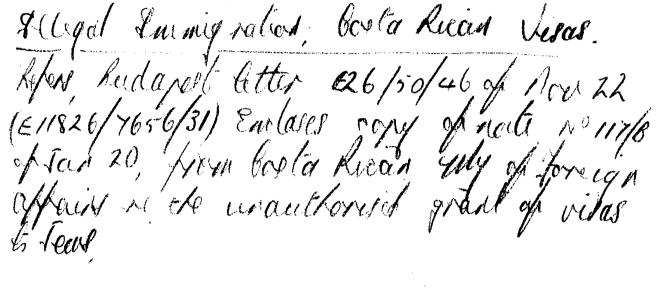
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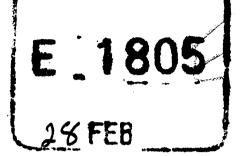
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THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 61802

No.11 Ref.26/5/11/46



H.M.Minister, San José, presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and with reference to a letter of November 22nd (126/50/46) addressed to the Eastern Department of the Foreign Office by the British Political Mission in Hungary, has the . honour to enclose herewith a copy of a note, No.117/B, of January 20th, received from the Costa Rican Minister for Foreign Affairs, about the unauthorised grant of visas to Jews.

A copy of this despatch has been forwarded to the British Political Mission in Hungary.

284/48/91

British Legation, San José, Costa Rica. February 11th.,1947.



(TRANSLATION)

San José, January 20th., 1947,

No.117/B

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to reply to Your Excellency's note No.96 of the 7th instant, regarding Costa Rican consular officers who appear to have authorised the issue of passports to enable 440 Jews to come to Costa Rica from Hungary.

First of all, I should point out to Your Excellency that on May 15th, 1942, the Costa Rican Government, by decree No.8, broke off diplomatic relations with Hungary, and therefore regarded as suspended from office its consular agents in Hungary and the Hungarian agents in Costa Rica. Since such relations have not yet been renewed there has been no ratification or renewal of the corresponding consular warrants.

Costa Rica, according to the consular lists before the world war, accredited as consul to Budapest Mr. Wilhelm KANTTZ on the 17th November 1908. By reason of this gentleman's decease Mr. Joseph Tellery was appointed on the 2nd July 1940 as his successor. In the archives of this Secretariat there is nothing about Messrs. Ehrenfeldt Sandor or Ehrenfeldt Desider. It is possible that the cruelty displayed by the Nazi military forces may have moved Mr. Tellery to help those Jewish individuals to obtain documents as Costa Ricans. That impulse of pity, although explicable in the state of desperation in which the persecuted found themselves, had no foundation either in our relations with Hungary which prevented the functioning of consulates, nor in the laws and regulations of migration now in force, whereby consuls have to submit a petition for entry into this country in each case, for approval by the Department of Migration. That approval has not been sought by either of the gentlemen mentioned in Your Excellency's note, Messrs. Tellery, Sandor and Desider.

Furthermore, the principle adopted by the Costa Rican Government with regard to consular functions in the European areas under the occupation of totalitarian armies, is to abstain from renewing or authorising the renewal of consular functions by persons who previously represented Costa Rica without verifying by direct means or by reports from Allied Governments the conduct of such persons during the war, so as to be sure of the rectitude of their procedure. In the case of Messrs. Tellery, Sandor and Desider there has been no such enquiry nor has it been possible to confirm their representation.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the expression of my highest consideration

(signed) Julio Acosta

His Excellency,
Frederick Coultas,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary
of Great Britain,
San José.

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| 1 2 3 \* 5 6 Reference:- FO 371 61802

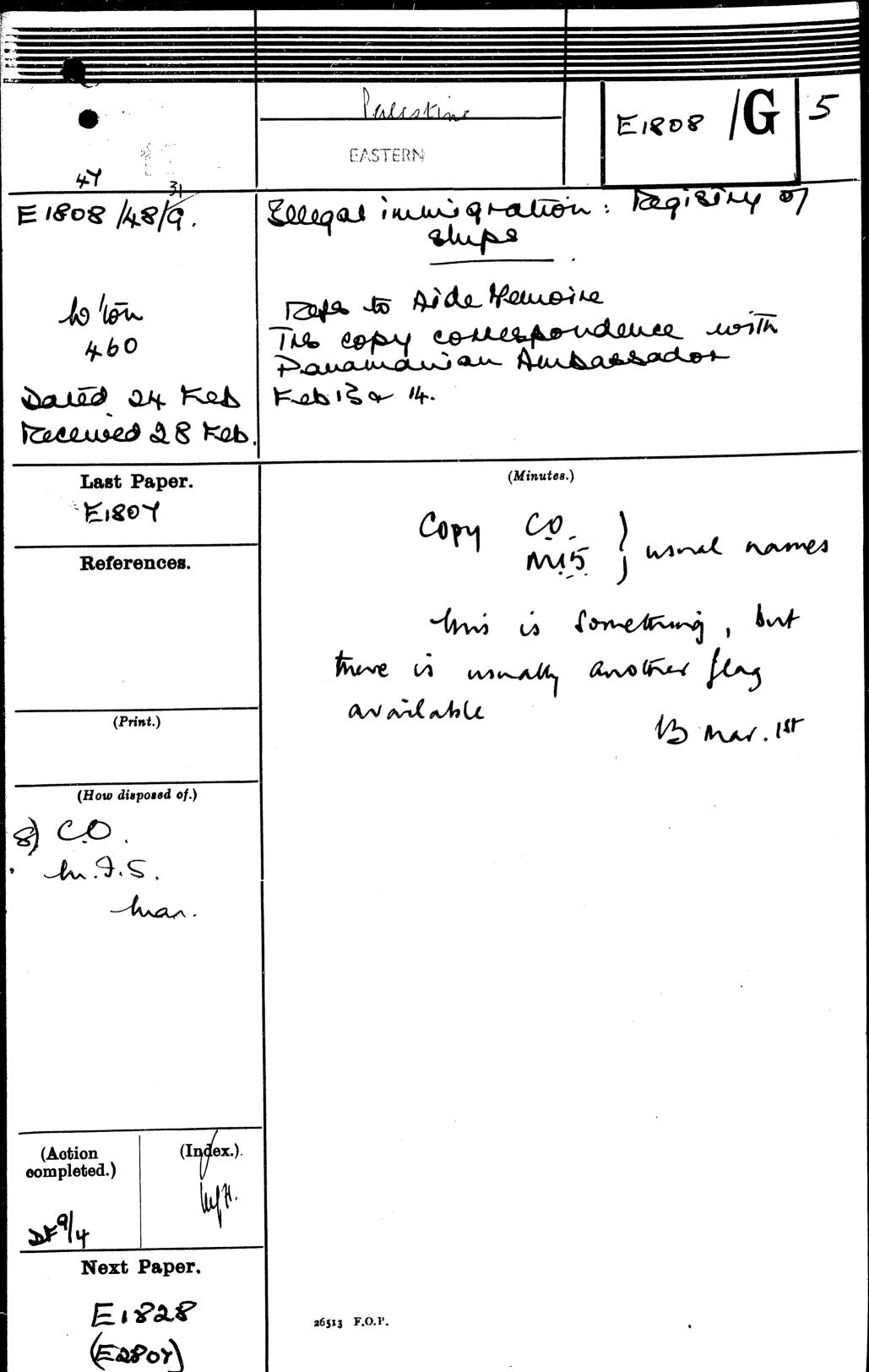
## PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Following document(s) retained in the

Department of origin under Section 3 (4)

of the Public Records Act, 1958

E1807/48/31



HIS Majesty's Ambassador at Washington presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit to him the undermentioned documents.

British Embassy

Washington, D. C.

...24th February ...., 194.7.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Aide Memoire of 19th December 1946 to Panamanian and Hondurian Ambassadors.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Copies of correspondence
with Panamanian Ambassador
February 13th and 24th
1947.

Registry of ships

Reference:-- 61802

British Embassy Washington, D.C.

24th February 1947

## Ref: 84/19/47

Your Excellency,

In the absence of His Majesty's Ambassador I have the honour to thank Your Excellency for your letter of February 13th in which you were good enough to inform him that instructions had been sent by the Government of Panama to the Panamanian Consul-General in New York to refuse Panamanian registry to the "ARTEUS" (which was subsequently discovered to be named not "ARTEUS" but "ABRIL") in order that ships flying the Panamanian flag should not be used for illegal activities.

I know that my Government will greatly appreciate the assistance which the Government of Panama has been good enough to give them in this matter and I would like to express my thanks to Your Excellency for the action which you have taken.

/ His

His Excellency Senor Dr. Don J.J. Vallarino, The Ambassador of Panama, Washington, D.C.

PUBLIC OFFICE, 61802

na wantifipinistan

His Excellency Dr. Alfaro will also doubtless remember the similar case of the former Canadian vessels "NORSYD", "BEAUHARNOIS" and "OWEN SOUND", which was brought to his private notice in New York. All three vessels are known to have been purchased by the United Ship Corporation of New York, whose President is Mr. H. Leon Israel. The first two were resold by the Corporation to the Kershin Shipping Corporation of New York City and transferred to Panamanian registry. The "OWEN SOUND" was resold by the same firm to a subsidiary of a Panamanian law firm, Messrs. Lombardi and Icaza, which also owns the United Ship Corporation, and sailed for the Mediterranean under the name of "CADIO". The "BEAUHARNOIS" did likewise under the name of "WEDGWOOD". As His Excellency Dr. Alfaro was informed, all three vessels are known to have been engaged in running the British blockade of the Palestine coast and have been intercepted with

/illegal

illegal immigrants on board.

Panamanian Government could see its way to taking similar action to that taken in the case of the "ABRIL", by denying to Messrs. Lombardi and Icaza and their companies the right to place their ships under the Panamanian flag.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
humble Servant,

JOHN BALFOUR

C O P Y

PANAMANIAN EMBASSY WASHINGTON 8, D.C.

February 13, 1947.

Excellency,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that
I have been instructed by my Government to convey to
Your Excellency, with regard to the representations
which Your Excellency's Embassy made about the "ARTEUS",
that His Excellency the Minister of Finance has told the
Chancery that instructions have been sent to the
Panamanian Consul-General in New York to refuse Panamanian
registry to this ship, so as to prevent ships flying
the Panamanian flag from being used for illegal activities.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the expression of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

J.J. VALLARINO

His Excellency

Lord Inverchapel

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, of Great Britain,

Washington, D.C.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 61802

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TRANSPORT OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS FROM PALESTINE TO CYPRUS

E1818

2 8FEB 10/13 (Previous Deferor

(Previous Reference: C.O.S.(47) 22nd Mtg. Min. 9)

- (a) THE COMMITTEE took note of a letter from the Ministry of Transport agreeing to the proposals of the Chiefs of Staff regarding the provision of transport for the transfer of illegal immigrants from Palestine to Cyprus.
- (b) The Secretary was informed by telephone of the concurrence of Service Ministry in a telegram to the Communders-in-Chief, Middle East, informing them of the proposals, in (a) above, and it was therefore despatched.

✓ Sent as C.O.S. (ME) 132

-3-

13

Unless the Secretary is informed by 12 noon on Wednesday, 26th February, 1947 that other action is required, it is suggested that it should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting to be held on 26th February, that the Chiefs of Staff have taken note of the attached paper.

## THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

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TOP SECRET

Copy No. 4952

C.O.S.(47)37(0)

24th FEBRUARY, 1947

CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE

TRANSPORT OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS FROM PALESTINE TO CYPRUS

Copy of a letter (Ref. T.M. 31107, dated 17th February, 1947)
from the Ministry of Transport to the Secretary, Chiefs
of Staff Committee

Thank you for your letter of the 7th February (Ref. COS.167/7<sup>+</sup>) about the fitted cargo ships employed in dealing with the illegal Jewish Immigrant movement.

We have now heard from P.S.T.O., Mediterranean, that the vessel selected for MALVOLIO should sail from Suez about 22nd February, and in view of the representations which have been made, we have agreed to the use of the "EMPIRE HEYWOOD" for this purpose. In order, however, to release her as soon as possible, we are anxious to take her over in East Africa for commercial service. This point is being pursued with P.S.T.O., Mediterranean.

So far as the other two fitted cargo ships are concerned, we have been advised by P.S.T.O., Mediterranean, that the first three corvettes are now ready, and it is estimated that the fourth should be ready in early March. The immediate lift available is therefore 2,560, but in view of the anxiety expressed by the Chiefs of Staff, we will agree to accept release of the second cargo ship when all four corvettes are ready, i.e. in early March.

(Sgd.) B. PICKNETT.

Ministry of Defence, S.W.1,

24th FEBRUARY, 1947.

+ COS(47) 22nd Mtg., Annex IV.

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| 1 2 3 \* 5 6 Reference:-FO 371 61802

By Air Bag, c next air bag. BRITISH LEGATION,

LA PAZ - BOLIVIA,

January 28th, 1947.

E. 1835

I have the honour to refer to La Paz Savingram No. 19 of 4th November, 1946, with reference to the regulations governing immigration into Bolivia, and to report the following: -

(a) Permission to enter Bolivian territory is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Immigration, through the Consular Service of the Republic. Applications to enter Bolivia must be approved by the Ministry of Immigration. In such cases, the Bolivian consular official, having obtained all pertinent information regarding the applicant, communicates with the Ministry of Immigration, by cable if necessary.

Persons are permitted to enter

Bolivia: -

(i) As permanent immigrants: -When the applicant has indicated his desire to make his home or establish business in some part of the Republic, without the intention of returning to his native country.

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P., etc., etc., etc., FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, S.W. 1.

/In . . .

- (ii) In Transit: Visas may be granted for a period of thirty days maximum to travellers in transit to other parts of South America.
- (iii) For a definite purpose: Members of technical missions,
  theatrical companies, etc. may be
  admitted to Bolivia for a period of
  time decided by the Ministry of
  Immigration, according to the
  circumstances in each case.
- (iv) As Tourists: Visas may be granted to persons wishing to tour Bolivia for pleasure for a period of ninety days. This period may be extended with the approval of the Ministry of Immigration.

All persons wishing to enter Bolivia must provide Bolivian consular officials abroad with the following documents or information: -

- (i) Legalized baptisimal (or birth) certificate.
- (ii) Passport, with photographs and fingerprints.
- (iii) Medical and vaccination certificate.

61802

/Police . . .

#### - page 3 -

- (iv) Police certificate from last place of residence indicating that the applicant has not been convicted of any criminal offense during the past five years.
- (v) Evidence that the applicant has practiced his profession or occupation during the past five years in accordance with the documents in his possession.
- (vi) Capital of not less than Bs. 5,000 when the applicant wishes to enter Bolivia for permanent residence. Certain persons such as labourers, agriculturists, colonists, etc. may be exempted from this requirement by the Ministry of Immigration.

The following persons are not permitted to enter the Republic: -

(i) Persons having infectious diseases
Chronic alcoholics
Epiletics,
Blind persons
Mentally diseased persons
Drug addicts,

etc.

(ii) Persons of more than 60 years of age, unless they have someone in Bolivia to support them or are accompanied by a person able to work.

/Gypsies . . .

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- page 4 -

## (iii) Gypsies or nomads

(iv) Those who can give no evidence of a legal profession or occupation sufficient to maintain themselves, or those engaged in an occupation of an illegal or immoral character:

Prostitutes, etc.

## (v) Criminals

(vi) Those who have been expelled from the Republic

(vii) Persons considered dangerous to the welfare of the country as defined in Art. 2 of the International Police Convention held in Buenos Aires on Reb. 29th, 1920 and accepted as law by Bolivia on October 16th, 1924.

(b) (i) With reference to Jewish immigrants, Supreme Decree No. 30 of April, 1940, which agreed in general to the admittance of immigrants of Semetic origin for an indefinite period, has been suspended. Applications, however, are still considered from Jewish immigrants. No special regulations cover the admittance of such immigrants, who, of course, are expected to comply with the aforementioned requirements for admittance to Bolivia. Applications for Jewish immigrants, must, without fail, receive the approval of the Ministry of Immigration.

/With . . .

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference:- - 0 371 61802

- page 5 -

(ii) With regard to refugees, the International Committee for Refugees in London has sent an immigration expert to Bolivia to study the possibility of bringing agricultural workers to Bolivia.

While, in general, the Bolivian Government agrees to the admittance of refugees, visas must be issued individually or for family groups. In no case are collective visas authorized, being prohibited by law.

(iii) No reference is made by the Bolivian immigration authorities to "statelexs" persons. In each instance, applications should be referred to the Ministry of Immigration.

(c) Bolivian consular officials abroad are not permitted to issue visas for entrance into Bolivia without prior approval by the Ministry of Immigration.

In spite of our efforts to obtain concrete and up-to-date information from the Ministry of Immigration, the above data has been compiled with considerable difficulty, because the Government are continually cancelling and/or altering Decrees governing immigration. It should be borne in mind that such rules and regulations in a country like Bolivia are constantly changing, and are applied in many instances

/with . . .

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference:- - 0 371 61802

/ = page 6 =

with consideration as to the person, or persons, making application for the immigrant in question.

I have the honour to be, With the highest respect, Sir,

Sir,
Your most obedient numble Servant

(Signed) E.A. Ashton,

H.M. Charge d'Affaires, a.i.

1835 | 48 |31

BRITISH LEGATION

LA PAZ - BOLIVIA

6th February, 1947

MUEXED

Dear Department,

Ref: 57/47.

With reference to your E.12006/7656/ 31 of 18th January, we would refer you to our despatch No. 7 of 28th January to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Yours ever, CHANCERY .

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.

# PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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3 MAR 1947

Downing Street, 24

76021/46A

27th February, 1947.

E1858

Dear Beith,

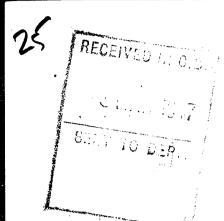
I enclose copies of Palestine savingrams Nos. 30 and 37, giving preliminary reports on the capture of the illegal immigrant ships "MERICA" and "SAN MIGUEL". You will see that in neither case was there any conclusive evidence that these ships started their voyage from a French port.

The High Commissioner has promised to send any further information direct to H.M. Ambassador in Paris, who has already received copies of the savingrams. If there is anything to be gained by using arguments based on the International Safety at Sea Convention then you may think it worth waiting to see if Palestine are able to produce further information. Otherwise it

J. G. S. BEITH, ESQ.

/would

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would seem better to go ahead with representations to the French at once.

I am sending copies of this letter to Dodds and Chadwick, (copy of enclosure to Dodds only).

Yours sincerely,

John Migham

Reference:- PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

371 / 61802

10 Clear SAVING

COPY

\* cs.603/11.

From e High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan.

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date 10.2.47.

30 Saving SECRET PRIORITY No.

> Repeated to Paris No. 57 Secret Saving with copy of enclosure.

Your telegram No. 284: MERICA.

I enclose a report by the Assistant Inspector General (Criminal Investigation Department) on the interception and capture of the illegal immigrant ship "MERICA" renamed "LANEGEV".

2. Further information on the lines indicated in paragraph 4 of your telegram will be furnished when available and repeated to His Majesty's Ambassador, Paris. It will be seen from the report that no crew was found on board: there was also no master.

PUBLIC 61802 LON DON

COPY

C.S.603/11.

From the High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan.

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date 22.2.47.

Saving SECRET. PRIORITY.

> Repeated to Paris No. 61 Secret Saving (with enclosures).

My telegram No. 352 (not to Paris); illegal immigration.

I enclose a preliminary report by the Assistant Inspector General (Criminal Investigation Department) on the interception and capture of the illegal immigrant ship SAN MIGUEL. It will be observed that so far confirmation has not been obtained of the report that she embarked the illegal immigrants found aboard her at SETE in the South of France. Any further information which may become available on this point and also on the lines indicated in paragraph 4 of your telegram No. 284 will be communicated to you and repeated to His Majesty's Ambassador, Paris.



#### COPY No.1.

HEADQUARTERS
THE PALESTINE POLICE FORCE
(CRIMINAL INTESTIGATION DEPARTMENT)
JERUSALEM.

No. 100/333/GS. 19th February, 1947.

#### TOP SECRET

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Copies to: D.S.O.
G.S.I.
M.L.O.
N.L.O.
C.I.O., R.A.F.
Major G.G. Reinhold, M.C.

After having been located by aircraft of the Royal Air Force and later contacted some 12 miles west of Jaffa by ships of the Royal Navy and kept under surveillance until within the territorial waters of Palestine, a small iron steamship the s.s. "San Miguel", was intercepted and boarded at 12.59 p.m. on 16th February, 1947 and found to be carrying a large number of passengers. The boarding by personnel of H.M. ships took place at position 32-01-4 North, 34-41-4 East, south-west of Jaffa, and although a good deal of opposition was encountered from the passengers, control of the vessel was gained in six minutes. Tear smoke was used in effecting the arrest and during the skirmish which followed one passenger and one naval rating fell overboard, both of whom were rescued, whilst three passengers and one naval rating were slightly injured. The injured passengers were immediately transhipped to a destroyer and taken to Haifa where, after treatment at the Government Hospital, they were allowed to be transferred to Athlit Clearance Camp sick bay.

The S.S. "San Miguel" then proceeded towards
Haifa under her own power, but at 7.51 p.m. broke down and
was therefore taken in tow. She was eventually brought into
Haifa Port, tying up at the cargo jetty at 2.50 a.m. on 17th
February. Arrangements for the transfer of the passengers
to the s.s. "Empire Rival" had been in hand several hours
and transhipment commenced at approximately 3.05 a.m., being
completed in just over two hours without any untoward incident.
The immigrants were mainly young people and shewed no serious
signs of fatigue, a large percentage disembarking cheerfully.
The s.s. "Empire Rival" sailed at 6.30 a.m., the following
numbers of immigrants having been transferred from the
"San Miguel" to the Cyprus transport and hospital during the
whole operation:-

	<u> Hen</u>	Women	Children	Total
Transhipped:	461	213	133	807
Removed to Government Hospital thence				
to Athlit Clearance Camp:	3	3	-	6

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An attempt had been made to render the "San Miguel" difficult to identify. Her name on the bows had been painted out and "Helene" in Greek characters substituted. The bridge, on the other hand, bore on the front two alogans in Hebrew, "Immigration - we will immigrate" and "Hagana ship - freedom" whilst the sides were inscribed with gibes "Nelson - look at your British heirs" and "You poor British haroes". Although the vessel is now also known by a Hebrew name "Hama apil Ha'almoni" (Unknown Refugee) there was no evidence on board to this effect.

4. All available space below decks had been utilized for sleeping accommodation in a manner similar to previous arrivals and provisions were of American origin. Wireless aerials were found in position together with spare aerials on board but wireless equipment had apparently been jettisomed prior to arrest. He erew was found at the time of boarding but a number of charts were located later during a search of the ship and these may indicate the voyage after detailed examination.

5. The "San Miguel", formerly "Runeberg", is of 472 gross registered tons. She has been a suspect vessel since the end of Getober, 1946 and was lastly reported to have sailed from Sete in the south of France with Jewish passengers on 4th or 5th February, 1947. It was not found possible to obtain confirmation of this from the refugees.

(Sgd.) R.C. Catling

for A/ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL, (C.I.D.)

Copy No.1.

HEADQUARTERS
THE PALESTINE POLICE FORCE
(CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT)
JERUSALEM.

No.100/348/08

12th February, 1947.

TOP SECRET

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Copies to: D.S.O. G.S.I.

G.S.I. N.L.O.

Major G.G. Reinhold, M.C.

On 9th February, 1947 at 2.44 a.m. after having been under observation for some hours by ships of the Royal Navy, the motor sailing vessel "Merica" was intercepted on the high seas at a point approximately nine miles west of Ceasarea and found to be carrying a large number of passengers. A boarding was effected by personnel of the Royal Navy and at 5.04 p.m. the "Merica" was towed across the 3 mile limit by one of H.M. ships. She was brought into Haifa Port and tied up at the quayside at 8 p.m. when transhipment of the illegal immigrants to the Cyprus transport, s.s. "Empire Heywood", commenced almost immediately.

- certain amount of resistance and was obliged to use tear smoke and small arms fire to effect the arrest of the illegal vessel. Broken bettles and other missiles were thrown by the immigrants at the boarding party who introduced tear smoke but the canisters were promptly thrown overboard. A volley of small arms fire was then directed across the vessel which enabled the boarding to be accomplished. One naval officer was injured in the hand whilst four ratings received slight cuts from flying glass. The immigrants sustained four easualties, one man being wounded in the thigh by a ricochet and three others receiving skull injuries. One of the latter succumbed to his wounds in hospital at noon on loth February.
- The transhipment of the illegal immigrants to the s.s. "Empire Heywood" was effected quietly and was completed in two hours. A number of women showed signs of hysteria and a few men had to be dragged down the gangways of the "Merica" but the troops conducting the operation employed no harsher methods than were necessary to coerce these delinquents off the vessel. The "Merica" was cleared of all immigrants by 10 p.m. with the following result:-

Transhipped	<u>Men</u> 395	<u>Women</u> 181	Children 60	<u>Total</u> 636
Stretcher cases transhipped	9	11		20
Removed to Govern- ment Hospital	1	3		4
Removed to 42nd Military General Hospital	4	(one man	has lied)	44
Total:	409	195	60 ====================================	664 

•/

the "Merica" had been renamed "Lanegev" by the immigrants and bore this inscription in Hebrew characters on either side of the bows. She is a wooden two masted vessel of approximately 250-300 tons with an auxiliary oil engine and had been converted to accommodate passengers to full capacity. The upper deck hadbeen built up and completely roofed over, the interior fitted with three tiers of wooden bunks, whilst the main hold had also been similarly arranged where possible with as many as five tiers of bunks. There is evidence of wireless aboard but this equipment had been evidently removed and destroyed before the vessel's arrest. Provisions were the usual American tinned foodstuffs found on board the majority of illegal vessels together with medical supplies of mixed British, French, German and Italian origin.

- her voyage. She had recently been reported to have sailed from Sete on the 18th January, 1947 with Jewish refugees on board, and during a rapid examination of the vessel a number of picture postcards of French erigin were found which indicates that her passengers may have emanated from or at some time passed through France during their clandestine journey, even if the report that she sailed from a port in the south of France is unfounded. One woman, on the way to hospital, is said to have remarked that the voyage lasted some three weeks preceded by a journey by rail lasting a day and half. It has not been possible to obtain any further information from the refugees.
- The vessel appears to have been expected and an attempt at landing the passengers on the coast near Ceasarea was apparently contemplated but prevented by the Royal Navy and the military authorities in the area. An operation by the military designed to prevent the landing of illegal immigrants following a signal that the Navy had contacted a suspect vessel earlier in the evening resulted in nine Palestinian Jews being arrested in the early morning of the 9th after landing from a small rowing boat on the beach south of Sdot Yam settlement, while two more small rowing boats which were following turned about and put out to sea. These nine persons allege they had left Tel Aviv early Friday evening, the 7th, to row to Haifa, but had landed at Adot Yam as they were cold and very wet. They are from Tel Aviv, Rehovoth and various settlements and although still in detention have elected to make no further statement. A further report, as yet unconfirmed, states that two other small boats returned to Athlit on the same morning following the abortive attempt to assist the illegal landing.
- 7. The following are particulars extracted from Lloyd's Register of Shipping 1946/47 of a vessel named "Merica" and which may be identical with the ship now in Haifa Port.

Ex "Franco"
Wooden Brigantine, 292 G.R.T.
Built 1875, owners Ernesto Lena.
Port of registry, Genoa, Italy.

(Sgd.) R.C. Catling

for A/ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL (C.I.D.)

.600

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

## FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul-General No: 42 D. 3. 20 p.m. 1st March, 1947. R. 5. 35 p.m. 1st March, 1947. Ist March, 1947.

Repeated to Paris No. 47.

11111

## SECRET

My telegram No. 20 to Foreign Office January 18th.

Abril leaving Port de Bouc mid-day today with 600 Jews on board. Nominal destination South America. Source non secret. Malta informed.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

# PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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Following document(s) retained in the

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Reference:-FO 371

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TOP SECRET

### PALESTINE

### Interim Policy For Jewish Immigration

We understand that the Colonial Secretary is giving consideration to the usetion of the Jewish Agency for an increase in the quota for Jewish immigration into Palestine during the inverval between now and September. It is the opinion of the department that the arguments against any such increase heavily outweigh its possible advantages. These arguments are summarised below.

Conference at 1, Carlton Gardens record the Secretary of State as saying: "His Majesty's Government's attitude was that the status quo should be maintained during the period before the matter was submitted to the United Nations Organisation."

To this Jamal Rey Husseini replied that the status quo should mean the White Paper, to which in his view the British Government were still bound. There should therefore be no Jewish immigration at all pending the submission of the Palestine problem to the United Nations. The Secretary of State is then recorded as saying: "His Majesty's Government felt that the continuance of a small immigration quota until the United Nations reached a decision would not upset the situation in Palestine very much, but what had been said in this connection would certainly be considered."

In the light of this record, it seems clear that the Arabs left London with the impression that the present quota of 1500 a month would be maintained, but that its reduction or suppression would at least be considered. They would regard a decision to increase it as a breach of faith.

2. The Arab delegates, although of course not satisfied with the results of the London Conference, were reasonably happy/

MANY

happy about the reference to the United Nations, and there is a good prospect that relations between the British and the Arab delegations at the General Assembly will be amicable. An increase in Jewish immigration during the interval might, however, create serious ill-feeling between them. This is a situation which we are most anxious to avoid.

- 3. An increase in Jewish immigration would have a provocative effect on the Arab population of Palestine, and might cause the Mufti's supporters to resort to violence.
- 4. Since we have publicly referred the Palestine problem to an international tribunal, it would be more correct for us to maintain the status quo until that tribunal has given judgment. Any change of policy in the interval would expose us to criticism; especially if, as a result of that change of policy, the debate in the General Assembly were to take place against a background of violence in Palestine.
- 5. A concession to the Jews on immigration at this time would be interpreted throughout the world as a concession to terrorism.
- formed one element in the latest British plan. To give effect to this proposal in the absence of agreement upon the plan as a whole would be to do precisely what we refused to do when, after the Anglo-American Committee had reported, President Truman asked us to admit the 100,000 without waiting for agreement on the Committee's report as a whole.
- 7. The possibility must be faced that the General Assembly will not reach a decision by September and will ask us to maintain an interim administration in Palestine for a longer period. In that event, we should have established a new status quo with a higher level of immigration, and over a longer period this might have even more serious consequences.

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OFFICE, LONDON

It may be suggested that an attempt should be made to obtain Arab acquiescence in a higher interim rate of Jewish immigration. But we know already that the Arabs would refuse. If we intend to abide by the results of our consultation with them, we might as well turn the proposal down at once; and if we ded not intend to take account of Arab objections, it would be better not to consult them.

3rd March, 1947.

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THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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Mr. Hennikur S/S 9 understand from the C.O. that the bolonial Scentury is preparing a fatind Paper on this subject, and that he with may wish to raise it at next Thursdays batinet. The bolonial Suntany will hout of honden until Tuesday This is that keys has permaned the Greek.

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G. R. 4 Mar. 347

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Light As Junter oband it, you agreed to

talk this whole question over with the

FOREIGN SECRETARY

Light Coult to You will not

therfor he raising the matter in 17/2.

Cahicat yet Is the correct?

The Colonial Secretary was anxious that

Cabinet should not be asked to take a definite decision on Friday last about our policy in respect of Jewish immigration into Palestine during the interim period before the Palestine problem comes to the United Nations in September. We therefore refrained from including any specific recommendation on that point in the Cabinet paper C.P.(47) 59.

In the course of the Cabinet's discussion, however, the Prime Minister expressed the definite view that the right course would be to maintain the status quo during this period, i.e. to restrict Jewish immigration to the present rate of 1,500 a month.

And, at the final meeting with the Arab Delegates, you said that, although this was a matter which would require consideration, the attitude of His Majesty's Government was that the status quo should be maintained during the interim period.

I think it is very important that we should have a definite Cabinet decision on this point before the debate on Palestine takes place in the House of Commons. We are bound to be asked then what our policy will be in the interim period; and any sign of uncertainty on our part, particularly over immigration, is bound to upset the Arabs and sharpen the appetite of the Jews. (It would have been convenient if we could have been able to make curposition clear on this point when the statement is made in the House of Commons tomorrow; but, if any supplementary Questions are asked

THE PUBLIC RECORD

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about this tomorrow, it would probably suffice to promise a definite reply in the forthcoming debate).

I therefore recommend that the Cabinet should be asked to take a firm decision on this point at one of their meetings this week - either tomorrow or on Thursday. If the Colonial Secretary thinks it necessary to talk to the Jews before the Cabinet decision is taken, he ought to make arrangements to do so at once.

If you agree with the views expressed in this minute, perhaps you would speak to the Colonial Secretary in this sense.

Pormandrook.

The SYS has a aid that he does

We knit it desirable to raise this question

in Cabriet how. Thank so informed Sy N. Brook.

17th February, 1947

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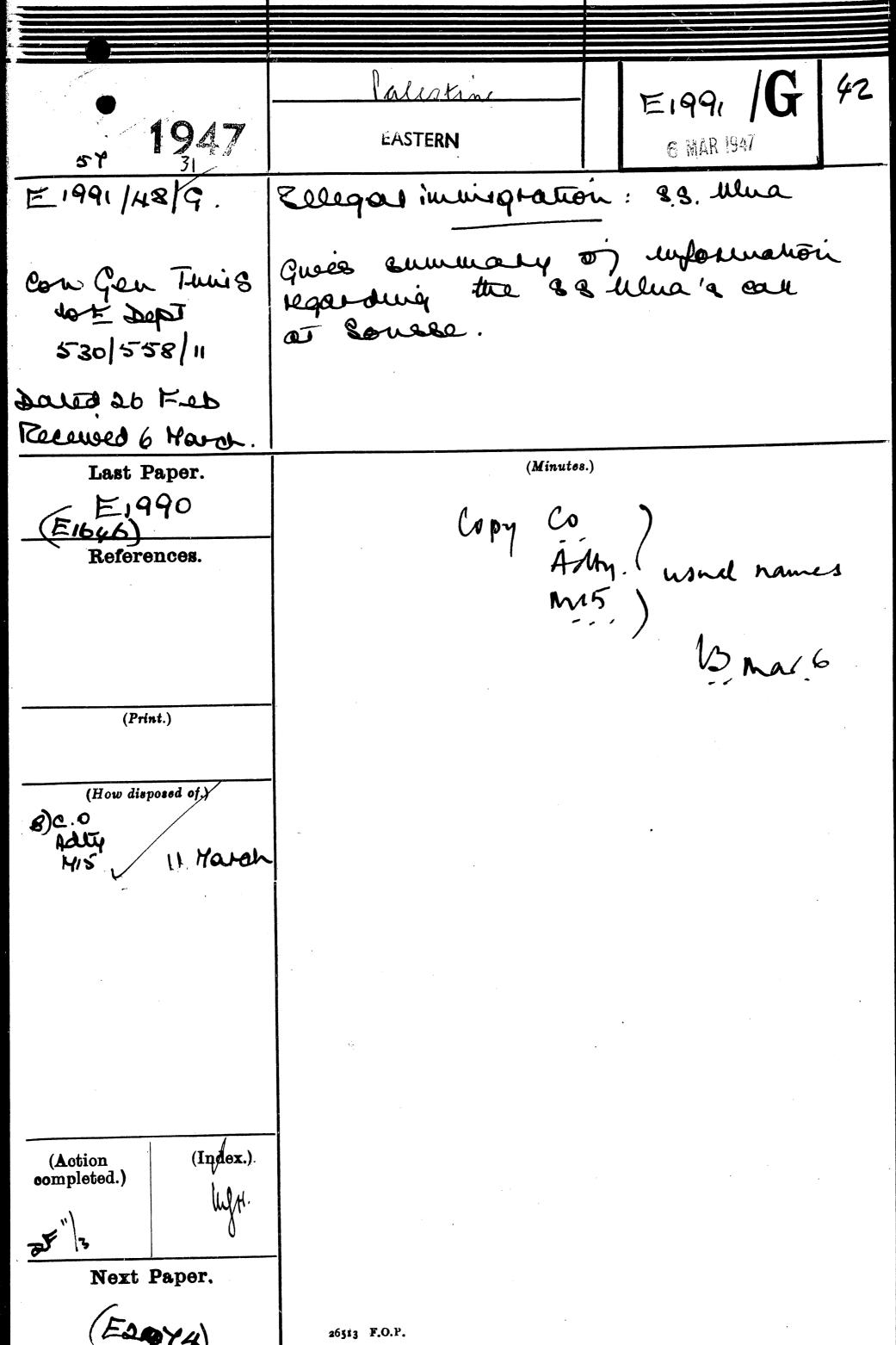
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Air Mail

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL 43

TUNIS

530/558/11

26th February, 1947.

E1991

Dear Eastern Department,

1 6 MAR 1947

We give below a summary of the information we have been able to collect on the call at SOUSSE, Tunisia, of the S.S. "ULUA" on the 15th February en route for Palestine.

> S.S. " ULUA " 412 reg.tons Honduras flag, registered at LA COIBA.

Sailed from Pillborg, Sweden, via Le Havre, Algiers and Philippeville.

Call at Sousse for the taking on of supplies authorised, so it is believed, by the local authorities for the minimum length of stay required for such an operation.

Called at Sousse 15th February for fresh water and vegetables. Master had a supply of Algerian notes, but these were refused by the local authorities and the bill amounting to \$240 was finally paid in paper U.S. dollars with which the ship was well supplied.

Ship's papers gave next port of call as Genoa then Palestine. 660 passengers on board of whom 400 were women.

Crew consisted of 19 Americans (including the Master) 6 Spaniards, 2 Canadians, 1 Dutch and one British.

- Unfortunately the Vice Consulate at Sousse did not learn of this ship's call until the 18th February when he informed this Consulate General.
- Telegrams were sent to Malta and Port Said and, in view of the possible call at Genoa, to the Consulate there.

Yours ever,

Tunis Consulate General

The Eastern Department,

Foreign Office,

London S.W.1.

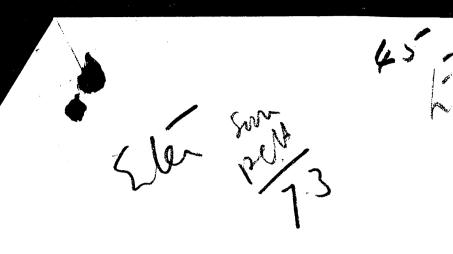
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Reference:-FO 371 61802

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With the compliments of

the Under Secretary of State

for the Colonies.

E 2066

Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
1947.

Reference:-FO 371 61

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Downing Street,

S.W.1.

7 March, 1947.

76021/54/47

SECRET

Dear Lemaitre,

As you will be aware from Beith's letter to Higham of the 25th of February, the Foreign Office legal adviser considers that the interception of illegal immigrant ships on the high seas, with the agreement of the flag States concerned, would be covered under international law. I understand, however, that the Board of Admiralty have certain doubts regarding both the legality and the advisability of such a course.

I am writing to you to put on record that the considerations which led us to welcome the Admiralty's original proposals to the Cabinet apply with still greater force today. The High Commissioner reports that every arrival of an illegal immigrant ship throws the Jewish community into a state of highly wrought emotional tension. Although I would not claim that the arrival of the "Ulua" on the 28th February was the direct cause of the outrages of the 1st March, there is no doubt that the terrorists are only too glad to seize an opportunity of this kind as an immediate excuse for their operations, while the Jewish population are so strongly in favour of immigration legal or illegal that they are more ready to condone terrorism when it appears to be connected with the arrival of a fresh shipload of refugees.

H.S. LEMAITRE, ESQ., C.B.

61 802

You/

You will also not be unaware of the difficulties caused by the present Jewish practice of applying for writs of Habeas Corpus in an endeavour to prevent the deportation of immigrants to Cyprus. Fortunately these attempts have so far been unsuccessful and I now learn that the High Court have rejected an application which was made following the arrival of the "Ulua". However, considerable inconvenience is caused by the necessity of keeping the immigrants on board ship within territorial waters pending the hearing of these cases and the fact that proceedings before the Court are being taken does not in any way help to lessen the emotional tension in Palestine.

U

There have, as you know, been persistent rumours of an attempt to run a squadron of ships through to Palestine in company. No doubt this would be a difficult feat of seamanship for the crews of such illfound vessels, but I imagine the possibility most be taken seriously. Recent evidence of such an attempt is more circumstantial than any we have previously had. In addition we must prepare for the early arrival of a considerable number of ships and immigrants and there is a possibility that three at least are now on their way to Palestine. Reliable reports place the probable number of immigrants for whom ships are now available as 25 - 30,000 while it is quite possible that 10,000 of these may arrive within the next few weeks. The coming weeks may therefore bring great practical difficulties in the way of receiving these ships at Haifa and arranging for the trans-shipment of immigrants to Cyprus, and we should be very reluctant to abandon, without the most compelling reasons, a proposal which, although

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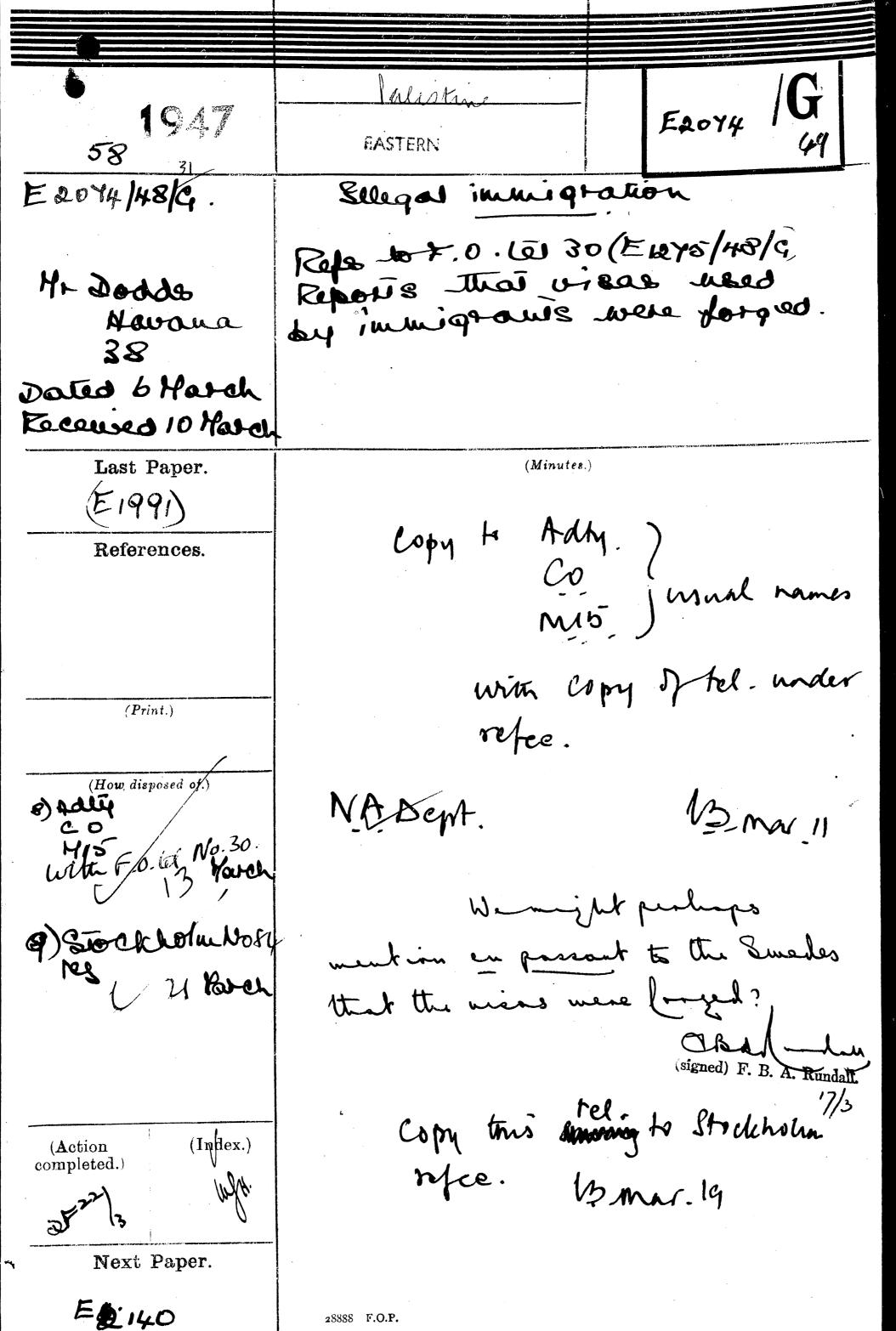
it does not lessen the total number of immigrants to be dealt with, does offer some prospect of easing the practical difficulties of their reception and of minimizing the internal security difficulties of the Palestine administration and the military authorities.

The question is, we submit, of great importance and urgency and we should be grateful for an early expression of the Admiralty's views. It may be that, before reaching a final decision, you would prefer the legal aspect to be submitted to the Lord Chancellor. If so, I am sure that my Secretary of State would concur in the proposal.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Howe at the Foreign Office.

Jano Euserely. Im martin 61802

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2

### FROM HAVANA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Dodds No. 38 6th March, 1947

D. 1.00 p.m. 6th March, 1947 R. 8.02 p.m. 6th March, 1947

ddddddd

Your telegram No. 30. -> E 1275 48 8

Restricted.

Cuban Government inform me that these visas are forged. Cuban Consulate at Antwerp where they are said to have been issued was closed at the time. Cuban Government are not in a position to guarantee that there will be no repetition of these forgeries but have asked for the help of foreign Governments.

Translation of Cuban note follows.

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THE PUBLIC

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**FROM** 

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admiralty admirately and T. Martin 6.0 M.059695/47

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(Minutes.)

Please see also the Colonial Office letter in Both this and the Admiralty letter within are dated March 7th and it appears that the Colonial Office, aware that the Admiralty were blowing cold on the latest proposal about the diversion of illegal immigrant vessels to Cyprus, decided to get their shot in at the same time.

The proposal at issue emanates from the Colonial Office (see Mr. Higham's letter of February 12th in E 1378/48/G.). It is that we should approach the Government under whose flag illegal immigrant ship is registered with a view to securing their permission that the ship be diverted to Cyprus, thus avoiding the bloodshed and unpleasantness arising from transhipment for Cyprus The Legal Adviser agreed at a Palestine port. that we should be covered under international law by this procedure and we therefore offered to try the proposal out. Nothing came of the first test case, the "Ulua", since there was some confusion as to whether she was in fact registered under Honduras flag or not. The Honduranean Government at first said she was not, and later informed our representative that her registry had in fact been provisionally extended from November, 1946, for six Meanwhile, the ship arrived in Palestine months. waters at the end of February and Admiralty doubts were already being expressed about the legitimacy of the whole procedure. These doubts are now set forth within.

Perhaps the Legal Adviser will kindly give us his opinion on the legal arguments employed by the Admiralty. The Colonial Office suggest in their letter that the question might again be submitted to the Lord Chancellor and it would seem desirable in any case that this should be done, since the latter's opinion was secured on the previous Admiralty proposal for the diversion of three classes of illegal immigrant vessels.

Legal Adviser. 32003 F.O.P

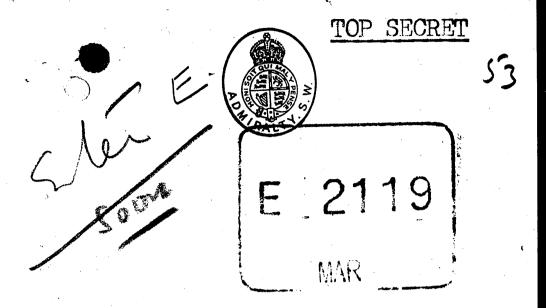
(J.G.S. Beith) 12th March, 1947.

I do not think there is really anything in the Admiralty's points. It is paragraph 4 of the letter which shows their weakness. If you arrest a Honduranean ship on the high seas, then prima facie Honduras has a legitimate complaint against you. If she has consented to your doing so, then she can make no complaint and it is really quite immaterial whether her consent takes the form of a formal treaty or any other form. If there were anything in the Admiralty objections it would be another point and that is you may have a Honduranean ship which is, say, American owned, so that, though Honduras cannot complain, the United States may. Here again, legally I think there is an answer, namely that, where treaties have been concluded for arrests on the high seas and the United States has concluded such treaties, the consent of the flag state alone has been found to be sufficient. The Admiralty, of course, now have gone hyper-cautious after having been on the other occasion a bit over-rash. is nothing, as far as I can see, to prevent the Colonial Office writing to the Lord Chancellor if they wish to do so. Personally, I think that there will be so few cases where you get the consent of the flag state that I wonder if it is worth the trouble. Here we received the consent of the flag state too late for it to be of any use.

Wassemult
12th March, 1947.

by all means let us encourage the C.O. to enbuilt the question to the hand chancellor. The general tenance of the record Defence Committee excellerians salls for a more active holizy. I think we should aim (a) at getting certificates I reject ation as many shifts as possible (b) at getting afterval for interestion on the high class of shifts without certificate I reject teation and @ shifts of whose gout! I rejectly has agreed to interestion.

Reference:-FO 371 61802



With the Compliments

of

Mr. A.S. Le Maitre.

7th March 1947

371 61802

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Copy No. 2 54

M. 059695/47

11.S.S. Admiralty, S.W.1

7th March, 1947

Dear Martin.

E1378/48/9 F

Would you please refer to Higham's letter of the 12th February to Beith, a copy of which was sent to Dodds (76021/54/47). As you know the application of the proposed policy to the recent case of the ULUA was overtaken by the arrival of the ship off Palestine.

2. In the meantime, however, we have been considering the general question. I need hardly say that the Admiralty are very unwilling to interfere with the fundamental principle of the freedom of the seas which Lord Stowell described as follows:-

> "In places where no local authority exists where the subjects of all states meet upon a footing of entire equality and independence no one state or any of its subjects has a right to assume or exercise authority over the servants of another".

J.M. Martin, Esq., C.B., C.V.O., Colonial Office. Downing Street, S. W. 1. DITIAM 11 2.4 (J. 100)

61802

3 /...



- Whenever we have done or acquiesced in anything contrary to this principle in beacetime we have made a formal international treaty and we have made it clear that the action was exceptional and did not affect the fundamental freedom.
  - The Board feel that to consult an individual Flag state ad hoc when the ship is already en route for Palestine carnot be regarded as an adequate substitute for a formal treaty.
  - 5. As a great seafaring nation we ought to be very careful to do nothing which opens the door to developments in international maritime law which may work to our disadvantage. In the end we might have to submit to the arrest of our own ships on the high seas for quite frivolous reasons and refusal to agree to this might be construed as an unfriendly act.
  - 6. In short, bearing in mind that to a great extent maritime international law was invented by and for the advantage of the maritime powers we should do nothing to weaken it even if there would be a minor immediate advantage.
  - 7. I am sending a cony of this letter to Howe at the Foreign Office.

Yours sincerely,

(SGD.) A. S. LE MAITRE

Registry
No. E 2119/48/81

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
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J.M. Mr. Martin, Colonial Office

(From Sir R. Howe)

Legal Adviser

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OUT FILE 3/

March, 1947.

56

Dear Kartin,

You may care to have the views of our Legal Adviser on the legal arguments stated in Le Maitre's letter of March 7th to you about the interception of illegal immigrant vessels with the consent of the flag State.

Beckett points out, with reference to paragraph 4 of the Admiralty letter, that in his view the position is as follows. If you arrest, say, a Honduranean ship on the high seas, then prima facie Honduras has a legitimate complaint against you. however, she has consented to your so doing, then she can make no complaint and it is really quite immaterial whether her consent takes the shape of a formal treaty or any other shape. If there were anything in the Admiralty objections, it would be on another point, i.e. that you may have a Honduranean ship which is, say, American-owned, so that, though Honduras cannot complain, the United Here again. Beckett thinks that States may. there is a legal answer, namely, that where treaties have been concluded for arrests on the high seas - and the United States have concluded such treaties - the consent of the flag State alone has been found to be sufficient.

In the circumstances, there is nothing, so far as we can see, to prevent the Colonial Office taking the matter to the Lord Chancellor if they wish to do so. There may, however,

be/

be very few cases where we shall succeed in securing the consent of the flag State and it although is perhaps questionable whether the matter is worth pursuing, especially as it will only secure as the relative advantage of early diversion to Cyprus and not the final immobilisation of a potential illegal immigrant ship, we would be should aim:

- (a) at getting certificates of registry removed from suspect ships;
- (b) at securing approval for interception on the high seas of (1) ships without certificates of registration (2) ships whose flag State has agreed to interception.

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to a Mailie.

12 V, 13

Yours Sincerely

(Sqd") K. F. Howe.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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OUT FILE

58

FORSIGN OFFICE, G.W.1.

let April, 1947.

(3.2119/48/31).

Dear Martin,

You may care to have the views of our Legal adviser on the legal arguments stated in Le Maitre's letter of the 7th March to you about the interception of illegal immigrant vessels with the consent of the flag State.

Beckett points out, with reference to paragraph 4 of the admiralty letter, that in his view the position is as follows.

If you arrest, say, a Honduranean ship on the high seas, then prime facie Honduras has a legitimate complaint against you. If, however, she has consented to your so doing, then she can make no complaint and it is really quite immaterial whether her consent takes the shape of a formal treaty or any other shape. If there were anything in the /dmirelty objections, it would be on another point, i.e. that you may have a Honduranean ship which is, say, American-owned, so that, though Honduras cannot complain, the United States may. Here again, Beckett thinks that there is a legal answer namely, that where treaties have been concluded for arrests on the high seas - and the United States have concluded such treaties - the consent of the flag State alone has been found to be sufficient.

In the circumstances, there is nothing, so far as we can see, to prevent the Colonial Office taking the matter to the Lord Chancellor if they wish to do so. There may, indeed be very few cases where we shall succeed in securing the consent of the flag State and although we would only secure the relative advantage

/of

J.M.Martin, Esq., Colonial Office.

of early diversion to Cyprus and not the final immobilisation of a potential illegal immigrant ship, we nevertheless think the matter is worth pursuing.

In short, we think we should aim:-

- (a) at getting certificates of registration removed from suspect ships;
- (b) at securing approval for interception on the high seas of (1) ships without certificates of registration and (2) ships whose flag State has agreed to interception.

I am mending a copy of this letter to Le Maitre.

Yours Sincerely

(Sqd) (R.G.Hove).

Reference:-FO 371 61802

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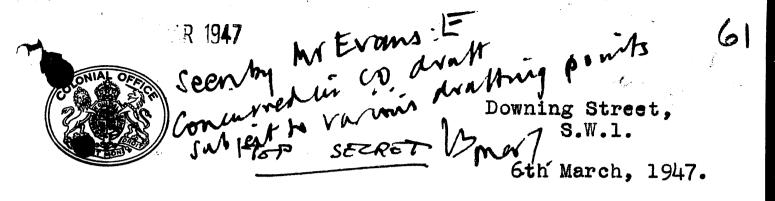
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K2141

Dear Beith,

We discussed on the telephone Palestine telegram
No. 489 about the ABRIL. I attach a draft telegram
we proposed to send in reply and I should be grateful
for your early concurrence and that of Dodds and
Chadwick, to whom I am sending copies of this letter.

The draft has been prepared on the assumption that since the French were under no legal obligation to prevent the departure of these people it is out of the question to consider shipping them back to France in a British ship. I should be grateful for your confirmation that this is in fact the position.

In his memorandum E843/48/G of the 31st January, your legal adviser made out a case in international law for pressing our requests to foreign Governments to stop illegal immigration. I presume that there could be no question of using this international law argument as a pretext for dumping these Jews back into France.

Chadwick mentioned on the telephone that he thought the ABRIL passengers had Cuban visas. Is it the duty of the French to ensure that no one leaving their territory has a visa? (We know of course that the French have denied that it is their duty to check the authenticity of visas) If it can be proved that these Reference:- FO 371 61802

persons were given Cuban visas and yet were found attempting to enter Palestine, would you consider that gave us any right to expect the French to accept them back.

We wish to be on the firmest grounds in replying to the High Commissioner, and naturally if you feel after consulting Paris, to whom the High Commissioner has sent a copy of his telegram that an approach to the French Government would be worth while we should wish action to be taken. If however, as I fear, you feel that there is nothing to be done, then I think the draft enclosed makes the best case we can put up to the High Commissioner.

Yours sincerely,

John Migham

Reference:-

61802

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IMEDIAT

## SAVING TELEGRAM

CIPHER

SH COMMISSIONER. . JERUSALEM.

Your telegram No. 489, repeated to Paris No. 281, Cyprus No. 25 and C. in C. Meditteranean, No. 282.

As you are aware the question of turning back illegal immigrant ships to their ports of origin was considered as a result of your telegram No. 1212 of the 25th of July, 1946. (Not to all addressees) The suggestion was not considered fessible both in view of the practical legal difficulties of ddiverting ships of this nature and because there was no obligation

1.M. Ambassador, eris. Governor Cyprus, C.inC.

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on countries of origin to accept return of Jews who were not their nationals.

It might be feasible to transport these people to France in British ships but the second and principle difficulty still remains, and is in my opinion and that of the Foreign Office unsurmountable.

I can only suggest that if security authorities are able to separate potentially dangerous passengers they should be removed and placed in special detention quarters in Palestine. Although revisionist organizers of ABRIL would doubtless attempt to transport as many of their sympathisers as possible there is no evidence that passengers are in fact of any different calibre or policical convictions than the general run of illegal immigrants.

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rather than to capitalate to threats.

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MROM PALESTIME (General Str A. Justinghen)

TO U. OF S. COLORI S.

D. 9th March, 1947. H.10th " 07.00 hrs.

### LMMEDIATE

No. 515 Too Secret and Personal.

The information contained in caragraph 3 of your top accret and personal telegram of 5th Muzeh reached me from intelligence source the day bofore yesterday in (3 corrupt groups recret telegram estimating) immigrants in comparency for embarkation and ships thought to be available to embank about 25,000 at short notice. necessitated argent review of the whole deportation scheme, not only because present accommodation at Cyprus will only take 7,000 more, but also from the point of view of security Iforce and intelligence arrangements for interesption. I therefore held meeting of G.O.C., Neval Commodore and A.O.C. to examine whether our resources would allow, apart from accommodation, interception and deportation in the case of immigration on the scale which is indicated by the figure above and at rate which now seems possible. ... Question was examined on the basis of 100, security spotting in prevention of foreing blockade and deportation.

5° It was the Naval Commodors a Arek that positing or ship and gaining control within the three mile limit, before ship beached herself, could never be guarenteed. No increase in nevel force would ensure against grounding soomer or later. His present force and signal arrangements were fully employed on intercepting one ship. Twice the force and facilities and staff would give similar chance of intercepting two ships, but arrest could never be certain. He stressed that with the factor ships now being used in the light of more determined resistance, dengers of (2 corrupt groups) of immigrant ships with consequent loss of life wat grastly increased. As far sa transports were comesmed, it all available were in corminsion only 3,000 imagricate could be (forcer emitted)

of what could be done with the supplus in there are not enough transports to deport them at once. Only course is to land them and keep them at Athlit, which will only take 1,500. I need hardly stress the tension which would arise here both in local population and the imaigrants themselves if immigrants once landed were again to be placed in ships and sent to Cyprus. As you will know, the Jews are now harping on this matter.

- J. You will appreciate that the Navy is dependent on the Air Force for spotting ships. With present resources, search can be carried out by the R.A.F. for half the days in the month. The requirement is daily search. The A.O.C. informs me that this would entail major increase in key personnel and 100% increase in flying of aircraft.
- 4. (corrupt group ?The) Army consider they are in position to deal with any ship which beaches herself, but it must be recognised that it is possible, if not probable, that armed clashes with Palmach will occur in this case, and we will still be faced with consequences of deporting immigrants after they have landed.
- 5. The situation, therefore, as far as the Services are concerned is that the Naval Commander will not guarantee 100% security under any conditions and R.A.F. requires considerable augmentation before it can do so.
- (?Arrangements for) civil requirements. already mentioned the fact that there is now accommodation in Cypres for 7,000 immigrants. This might mean only four or live shiploads and we already know of one ship and two more on the If therefore the deportation scheme is continued, it is a matter of extreme urgency that I should be informed where any immigrants after the present Cyprus accommodation is full shall be ent. Furthermore, Palestine budget is already over burdened by the cost entailed in respect of deportations up to the present. It is now faced in addition with considerable losses (which cannot yet be determined accurately) due to the imposition of martial law. I am, therefore, extremely doubtful whether it could bear continued and increased charges on account of immigrants and enable even a semblance of good siministration to remain in the unaffected parts of the country. I must emphasise again that, when this deportation

# INWARD TELEGRAM

scheme was instituted, it was never contemplated that it would have lasted more than six months.

- There are only two alternatives: either the deportation scheme is to go on or the quota increased. If the first alternative is adopted, it will entail immediate arrangements for extra accommodation, increase in security services, and acceptance of the fact that Palestine will probably not be able to pay. Furthermore, there will be no amelioration of the security situation here which indeed Indications at the moment show that the Jews are determined to endure martial law without giving the full co-operation which is so necessary to stamp out If it is decided that the deportation scheme is to be continued. I must request that all measures necessary be taken at once to ensure that as far as can be, the hands of the Palestine Government are not forced in such a way that they would have to admit Ammigrants above the quota. If this should happen, government would be quite impossible in this country.
- The military measures taken up to the present have not resulted in a cessation of terrorist activities. Furthermore, martial law cannot be kept on in its present I feel, therefore, I should make it clear to you that in coming to adecision on immigration, it should be borne in mind that the situation here cannot but deteriorate under present conditions, and that if no increase in the quota is given, H.M.G. will have to accept a position where outrages will alternate with military action, becoming successively severer in character, without any guarantee that success will eventually be obtained in the establishment of law and order by measures short of open (?war on the) Jews. If this is to be the policy of H.M.G., I must assume that they are prepared to face criticism which is bound to ensue (corrupt group) allow their hands to be forced later, which would place this Government in a quite impossible position.
- 9. Mey I ask for your very urgent consideration of this

647 PRECEIVED IN C.S. A Mariant Distributed to: -1 48,25 . Tr. Trafford Smith becretary of State r. lie wileson sir . Lloyd i.r. Highem ir. I. Thomas Hr. Poynton Lr. Bennett ir. Fartin lir. Bigg dir D. Horris Er. Curstairs Er, Berton No. 10 Downing Street - P.S. to Prime Linister. Lord President Private Occretary. Admiralty Private Secretary. First Sea Lord. Mr. G.C.B. Dodda. Var Office Private Secretary. C. I. G. S. \* (1.0.4.) Lt.Col. J.G. Atkinson. 1.t.Col. W. Core. Lis Ministry Private Secretary. Chief of hir Staff. Cabinet Offices Sir H. Brock. L.P. Luke. Er. J.A. Prestrong. Poreign Cilico Privete Secretary. Br. C.V. Bexter. ar. Beith. Ministry of Defence Private Decretary. Sir Henry Wilson Smith. before Registry. Ir. J.C. Robertson. erivate secretary. Lominions Office rinistry of Transport Foreign Office Research Private Secretary.

Air Commodore F.O. Buss.

Department